LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Athens, June 14, 1940.

No. 4197

Subject: Greco-Turkish Veterinary Convention of December 15, 1938.

For the Attention of the Treaty Division.

TREATY DIVISION
JUL 26 1940
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 17 1940
DIVISION OF
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767.689 VETERINARY/1

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767.689 Veterinary

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

In compliance with standing instructions, I have the honor to transmit herewith five copies of the Greek Official Gazette, Volume I, No. 100, of March 27, 1940, containing the texts of the Veterinary Convention between Greece and Turkey, signed at Athens on December 15, 1939, and of Greek Emergency Law No. 2251/1940 of March 15, 1940, ratifying this Convention on the part of Greece. English translations of these documents are likewise enclosed.

The

The Convention becomes effective one month after the exchange of ratifications at Ankara, which is to take place "as soon as possible", and continues in effect indefinitely until six months after its denunciation by either party.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh.

Lincoln MacVeagh.

Enclosures:

1. Five copies of the Greek Official Gazette, Volume I, No. 100, of March 27, 1940.

2. English translations of enclosure No. 1.

File No. 710.

FDK/hec

Copy: American Embassy, Ankara.

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 4197 of June 14, 1940 from American Legation, Athens, Greece, on the subject of Greco-Turkish Veterinary Convention of December 15, 1938.

TRANSLATION

Source: Greek Government Gazette, Volume 1, No. 100, of March 27, 1940.

EMERGENCY LAWS

Emergency Law No. 2251/1940.

Re: Ratification of the Veterinary Convention signed in Athens, December 15, 1938, between Greece and Turkey.

GEORGE II

KING OF THE HELLENES

At the proposal of our Council of Ministers, we have decided and order:

Sole Article

It is ratified and has full legal force beginning from the day of the exchange of the relative ratification instruments, the Veterinary Convention, signed in Athens, December 15, 1938, between Greece and Turkey, the text of which follows in original French and Greek translation.

Athens, March 15, 1940.

GEORGE II

The Council of Ministers

THE PRESIDENT

J. METAXAS

The Members

Seen and sealed with the great seal of the State:

Athens, March 19, 1940.

The Minister of Justice,

AGHIS TAMBAKOPOULOS.

HM/hec

VETERINARY CONVENTION BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

His Majesty, the King of the Hellenes, on the one hand and the President of the Turkish Republic, on the other,

Having recognized the need for the conclusion of a Veterinary Convention calculated, while assuring the protection of the vital interests of the two countries, to facilitate as much as possible the reciprocal traffic of animals and animal products, as well as of materials and objects liable to act as carriers of contagion, have named as their respective plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty, the King of the Hellenes,

His Excellency, Mr. George Kyriacos, Minister of Agriculture, and

Mr. John Dimakopoulos, Director at the Ministry of Agriculture;

The President of the Turkish Republic,

His Excellency, Mr. Rusen Esref Unaydin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Turkey in Greece, and Dr. Sabri Okutman, Director General of the Veterinary Service of Turkey,

Who, each having communicated to each other their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed to the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1.

The entry of animals (solipeds, ruminants, swine and fowl), raw animal materials and products and food stuffs and articles liable to act as carriers in the diffusion of epizootic diseases from the territory of one of the contracting parties into the territory of the other is limited to 3 frontier passage points designated by name and submitted to veterinary control by the state into the territory of which the importation takes place, as well as at certain ports.

These border passage stations are:

For Greece:

a) Frontier points:
   1) Kastani
   2) Pythion
   3) Ghemisti

b) Ports:
   1) Piraeus
   2) Thessalonika
   3) Alexandroupolis
   4) Mytiline
   5) Chios
   6) Vathy (Samos)

For

For Turkey:

a) Frontier points:
   1) Cara-agatch
   2) Ouzoum-Kiopru
   3) Ypsala

b) Ports:
   The ports specified in the law and decree concerning Turkish Sanitary Police (law 1234 and decree No. 11656).

These points of passage may be changed in number and place by special agreement between the two states.

ARTICLE 2.

Animals, as well as raw products or food stuffs of animal origin, destined to be imported into the territory of one of the contracting parties, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and of health, issued by a veterinary of the state or one designated by the state for that purpose.

ARTICLE 3.

The certificate of origin and health of animals and of fowl should indicate: place of origin, exact number, description, marking and destination.

ARTICLE 4.

As concerns solipeds, bovines and buffalos, the above mentioned certificates must be individual. As concerns sheep, goats, swine and fowl, they may be collective. The period of validity of the certificates is established at 10 days, the day of issuance not being counted. After the expiration of this period the owner must submit the animals to a new inspection by the state veterinary or the authorized veterinary, who will indicate his findings on the back of the said certificate.

If the transportation is effected by a railway or by sea, the animals must be submitted, before loading, to the inspection of a veterinary of the state or one authorized for that purpose by the state, who shall indicate his findings on the back of the said certificate.

As concerns fowl, the second inspection is unnecessary provided that the fowl be accompanied by a certificate of origin and health issued by a veterinary of the state or one authorized for that purpose by the state and that its loading into the cars or boats take place at least 3 days after the issuance of the certificate.

ARTICLE 5.

ARTICLE 5.

When it is a question of the exportation of animals liable to contract:

a) Rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia, contagious caprine pleuro-pneumonia, infectious anemia of horses, and dourine.

b) Glanders, swine pest, swine septicemia, foot and mouth disease, and sheep-pox.

c) Diptheria, cholera, pest and pox of fowl;

the certificate of origin and of health should attest that the animals are individually healthy and that at the moment of the beginning of transportation neither within the community of origin nor within neighboring communities have there been prevalent the diseases indicated under letter "a" since at least 6 months, or under letter "b" since at least 30 days (Forms 1 and 3).

ARTICLE 6.

The appearance of madness or of sporadic cases of bacterial or symptomatic anthrax, of glanders, of swine fever, and of hemorrhagic septicemia of ruminants and swine, as well as of mange, in the community of origin shall not prevent the issuance of the certificates of health mentioned in Article 2.

ARTICLE 7.

At the frontier the inspection of the animals carried by railway or by land shall be made by the veterinary of the state in the territory into which they are being imported.

If a contagious disease should be found or suspected among such animals they may be immediately returned or stopped. In such case, the veterinary of the importing country shall notify the veterinary of the exporting country and a report shall be prepared by them.

In case an epizootic disease mentioned in Article 5 (excepting bovine pest and contagious pleuro-pneumonia) should be found or suspected among the animals transported by sea, they shall be slaughtered in the nearest slaughter house winin 24 hours and the veterinary delegate of the other party shall be notified of this action. In case of the finding of bovine pest or contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the cargo may be returned.

ARTICLE 8.

ARTICLE 8.

If, as a consequence of the traffic of animals, an epizootic disease, specified in the law concerning the veterinary service, should be introduced into the territory of one of the contracting parties, the other party shall have the right, as long as danger persists, of prohibiting or restricting the importation of animals coming from the contaminated regions which are susceptible to that disease, as well as of the products and articles which might act as carriers for the spread of the contagion.

Such prohibition of importation can be extended only to contaminated regions which shall include the district of origin and bordering districts.

This limitation does not apply to the diseases mentioned in Article 6.

The importation of animals and animal products originating from regions contaminated by the diseases mentioned in Article 5, which might serve as carriers of the epizootic diseases, shallnot be effected until after the expiration of the periods specially stipulated for each disease in Article 5, beginning from the day of the official declaration of the disappearance of the disease.

ARTICLE 9.

In case rinderpest, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of bovines or foot and mouth disease should break out within the territory of one of the parties, that party agrees to subject animals, originating from the village or district where one of these maladies has been found, to a quarantine of 7 days in its ports or frontier exportation points. Mention of such quarantine shall be made on the certificate of origin and of health of the animals.

ARTICLE 10.

In case rinderpest and contagious pleuro-pneumonia of bovines should break out within the territory of one of the contracting parties and in case of the appearance of foot and mouth disease, if it shows a very marked tendency to spread and invades a great part of its territory, the importing country reserves the right to prohibit or restrain during the period of danger any importation of ruminants, swine, raw animal products, as well as of products and articles likely to serve as carriers of the contagion.

ARTICLE 11.

All bovines imported for breeding shall be accompanied by a certificate attesting that they have been tuberculinized for at least 40 days and that they come from stables free

from tuberculosis and from abortion due to disease.

All equidae imported shall be accompanied by a certificate attesting that they have been malleinized within 40 days, mares and stallions having been tested one month before serologically for dourine with negative results.

ARTICLE 12.

Meat and meat products imported will be submitted to the veterinary control and to the regulations in force in the country of importation.

In order to be imported, slaughtered animals, fresh meats, refrigerated, frozen or preserved by other processes, and all the products of meat intended for alimentation must be accompanied by a certificate, (Model 4), issued by a veterinary of the state, or duly authorized by the state, and certifying that the animals from which they originate have been slaughtered in a public slaughter-house, and that they have been subjected to a veterinary inspection, before and after the slaughtering, and that they have been passed as healthy and good for human alimentation without condition, and, and when it concerns pork, that it has been trichinoscoped with negative results.

ARTICLE 13.

Eggs (eggs destined for production shall be free from pullorose), milk and milk products (cheese, kachkaval, etc.) must be accompanied by a veterinary certificate (Model 5), attesting that the eggs are of good quality and clean for consumption, and for milk products, that they have been made with milk coming from healthy and tuberculinized animals (for cow's milk and its products) and that the establishments in which these products were made are submitted to the veterinary control.

ARTICLE 14.

The veterinary certificate will not be required for products which have been subjected to a treatment considered as offering a sufficient guarantee from the point of view of prophylaxis (desiccation, salting, arsencial treatment, etc., antiseptic washing, steaming, desinfection, etc.).

The following will be without certificate and will not be subjected to the restrictions of the veterinary police:

A) Preserved meat in tins hermetically sealed;

B) Wool washed according to industrial processes and placed in sewn bags;

C)

C) Melted greases and lard;

D) Dried skins of wild animals and hares;

E) Wool waste and wool from tanneries;

F) Feathers of all kinds, packed in closed sacs;

G) Intestines, stomachs and bladders, dried or salted, appropriately packed or put in closed cases or barrels and intended for industrial use;

H) Waste of skins, treated with chalk; boiled or having been treated with chalk;

J) Horns, nails, hoofs, bones, treated or boiled and from which the soft parts have been removed.

For other animal products a veterinary certificate is absolutely required. It should contain: place of origin, place of destination, weight, number, mark and description of the package and should carry the attestation of the state veterinary that the products come from animals free from contagious diseases and that neither in the district of origin nor bordering districts has there prevailed during the periods specified in Article 5 any contagious disease which might be transmitted by them to animals susceptible to such disease.

The above mentioned products, as soon as they have been imported into the country of destination, shall receive the same treatment as domestic products.

The importing country reserves the right to apply a separate treatment to raw skins.

ARTICLE 15.

Freight cars, vessels and parts of vessels used for the transportation of animals and raw animal products or of articles, which might act as carriers of contagion, must, after unloading, be regularly subjected to cleaning and disinfection.

Ramps and docks, where the loading of animals and birds takes place, must likewise be cleaned after each loading and even, if necessary, disinfected. Regulations concerning disinfection of cars and vessels are the same for the two contracting parties and are drawn up in mutual agreement by their central services until such regulations are drawn up. Those in force on either side remain effective.

The contracting parties agree to organize a special railway veterinary service for the control of the traffic of animals exported or imported and for the disinfection of the means of transportation. For this purpose there shall be secured persons with special training who have followed the courses to be organized by the railway administration in

agreement

agreement with the central veterinary service.

ARTICLE 16.

The contracting parties agree to publish every fifteen days bulletins concerning the movement of epizootic diseases, drawn up uniformly in two languages, that of the country and of France, and to transmit them directly to the officers of the respective central services. For certain of these diseases the two veterinary services agree to exchange telegraphic communication.

The form of the bulletins of epizootic diseases shall be drawn up by mutual agreement between the two veterinary services of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 17.

The contracting parties agree to extend mutual assistance to each other in facilitating transportation and transit in their territories.

Veterinary Zone and Frontier.

ARTICLE 18.

As a frontier zone, subjected to surveillance by the special veterinary service, shall be considered the neighboring territory extending to a depth of fifteen kilometers on each side of the frontier between the two countries. The contracting parties agree to transmit to each other a list of the cities and communities included in these zones.

ARTICLE 19.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to require the registration of large cattle found within this 15 kilometer zone. For this purpose special registers will be created.

The results of this registration shall be communicated yearly by each of the contracting parties to the other.

ARTICLE 20.

In the application of the rules for the registration of cattle, each owner shall be provided with a booklet printed according to the established form (Form 8).

ARTICLE 21.

The veterinary authorities located in the border zones, which include the veterinary zone, shall communicate to each other information concerning the movement of diseases, the obligatory declaration of which is provided for by the

sanitary

sanitary veterinary law of the country.

ARTICLE 22.

As soon as one of the diseases mentioned above appears in the frontier zone, the respective veterinary authority shall telegraphically advise (Form 9j), within 24 hours, the neighboring veterinary authority in the other country of the appearance of the disease, the locality, the name of the owner, the number of stables and flocks, as well as the number of animals, affected.

ARTICLE 23.

The entry of animals intended for sale at fairs and expositions within the frontier veterinary zone shall be effected at the places, hours and by the routes indicated, the orders of the sanitary veterinary police in force being strictly observed..

ARTICLE 24.

The competent authorities shall draw up lists in French and the language of the country of cattle merchants within the frontier veterinary zone and these lists shall be exchanged between veterinaries of the frontier zones. In addition, every merchant must be provided with an identity card.

Owners of cattle are not considered as merchants.

ARTICLE 25.

The central veterinary services of the two states shall communicate with each other urgently by telegraph whenever they undertake the application of preventive veterinary measures along the frontiers, indicating the date on which they will be applied.

ARTICLE 26.

In case that a devastating epizootic disease should appear within the territory of one of the contracting parties or in the veterinary zone, which takes on a panzootic character, the central sanitary veterinary services shall, in mutual agreement, take all necessary measures and at the request of one of the parties extend all possible aid and assistance with their personnel, technical material, etc.

ARTICLE 27.

The veterinaries on duty at the frontier on both sides shall be required to collaborate closely and to meet with each other whenever any cases of epizootic diseases indicate a necessity therefor, to consult on the diagnosis of diseases, to help each other, to take together any necessary prophylactic

measures

measures and even to utilize mutually and freely the means at their disposal for the diagnosis of illnesses, including vaccines and preventive serums.

For this purpose the two contracting parties agree to deliver laissez-passers to the veterinaries of the frontier zones on the conditions which will be established by both parties.

ARTICLE 28.

The contracting parties will consult with a view to elaborating and unifying the methods and means for accomplishing an effective fight against epizootic diseases.

ARTICLE 29.

The contracting parties agree to organize, partly in the frontier zones, the fight against boars, wolves and other wild beasts as agents for the transmission of certain contagious diseases to domestic animals.

ARTICLE 30.

As concerns the fight against rabies, the contracting parties will try to take the following measures:

1. The extermination of all unowned dogs;

2. The obligatory registration of all owned dogs;

3. The imposition of special taxes on dogs which are not useful for the needs of rural economy.

ARTICLE 31.

It is understood that the provisions of the present convention may be extended, if there is need therefor, by a new agreement between the high contracting parties to other diseases, known or unknown at the present and the spread of which could be legitimately feared.

ARTICLE 32.

The high contracting parties agree to facilitate the permanent or temporary establishment of veterinary employees of the other contracting party on their territory if advantages would result therefrom for the relations between the two countries.

ARTICLE 33.

ARTICLE 33.

The present convention shall be ratified and ratifications thereof exchanged at Ankara as soon as possible.

It will enter into force one month after the date of exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for one year. After that date it shall remain in force until 6 months after denunciation by one of the contracting parties.

Done in duplicate at Athens, December 15, 1938.

FDK/hec

6 THE FOREIGN SERVICE
RECEIVED OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1941 JAN 8 PM 7 53

AMERICAN LEGATION

Athens, November 18, 1940.

No. 4581-

Subject: Exchange of Ratifications of the Greco-Turkish Veterinary Convention of December 15, 1938.

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For the Attention of the Treaty Division.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 14 1941
DIVISION OF
RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

Extra copy of Greek Gazette enclosed with desp. 4582 from Athens sent to Lisbon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 1 6 1941
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

TREATY DIVISION
file
JAN 10 1941
C/B
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

In compliance with standing instructions and in reference to the Legation's despatch No. 4197 of June 14, 1940, I have the honor to transmit herewith two copies of the Greek Government Gazette, Volume I, No. 327 of October 14, 1940, containing the text of an Official Announcement of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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concerning

PS/JJ

concerning the exchange, at Ankara on September 18, 1940, of the instruments of ratification of the Greco-Turkish Veterinary Convention of December 15, 1938. An English translation of this announcement is likewise enclosed.

The Convention entered into effect one month after the exchange of ratifications, or on October 18, 1940, and continues in force until six months after its denunciation by either contracting party.

Respectfully yours,

Lincoln MacVeagh.

Enclosures:

1. Two copies of Greek Government Gazette No. 327, Oct. 14, 1940.
2. English Translation of Official Announcement, Oct. 11, 1940.

Copy to American Embassy, Ankara.

File No. 562.2

FDK/pe

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 4581 of Nov. 18, 1940, from American Legation, Athens, Greece, on the subject of Exchange of Ratifications of the Greco-Turkish Convention of December 15, 1938, on Veterinary Matters.

TRANSLATION.

SOURCE; Greek Government Gazette, Vol. I, No. 327 of Oct. 14, 1940.

MINISTERIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Protoc. No. 30333/G/1/XXI.

Re: Exchange of Ratifications of the Veterinary Convention signed in Athens, December 15, 1938, between Greece and Turkey.

The Permanent Under Minister for Foreign Affairs Announces that:

On September 18th of this year, there took place at Ankara, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Veterinary Convention signed in Athens, December 15, 1938, between Greece and Turkey, ratified by us by Emergency Law No. 2251/1940, Government Gazette No. 100/1940, Volume I.

The validity of this Convention, according to Article 33 thereof, begins one month after the exchange of the ratifications, that is, from October 18, 1940.

Athens, October 11, 1940.

The Director

A. I. ARGYROPOULOS

HM/pe

Central File: Decimal File 767.689, Political Relations Of States, Relations; Bi-Lateral Treaties., Turkey And Greece, Other Relations; Other Bi-Lateral Treaties., June 14, 1940 - November 18, 1940. June 14, 1940 - November 18, 1940. MS Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States: Records of the U.S. Department of State, 1930-1944: Records of the Department of State Relating to Political Relations of Turkey, Greece, and the Balkan States, 1940-1944. National Archives (United States). Archives Unbound, link.gale.com%2Fapps%2Fdoc%2FSC5111395616%2FGDSC%3Fu%3Domni%26sid%3Dbookmark-GDSC. Accessed 23 June 2025.